FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL.. XIX] FAYETTEVILLE. N. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1836. [NO. 974.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Irish Potatoes.

JUST received per Steamer Jno. Walker, and for sale by the Subscribers,
180 Barrels (yellow) seed Potatoes.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
January 27th, 1836. 73 tf.

New Crop Molasses.

Just received by Steamer John Walker.
ONE hundred and Twenty Hhds. prime new crop retailing Molasses
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
January 27th, 1836. 73 tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.
2 Shares Lafayette Hotel Stock
5 do. Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road do.

Missing Goods.

1 Roll Sole Leather, marked C. T. H. (Lafayette Tannery)
1 piece German Bagging, " C. T. Haigh,
1 bag Coffee, " A. Hargrove.

The above articles were brought up from Wilmington, in Mr. O'Hanlon's boats, in October last, and it is supposed may have been left by mistake at some Store in town
Information requested by
D. O'HANLON, or
C. T. HAIGH
January 26, 1836 73 3w.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, Stories of the Sea, by Captain Marryatt; The Partizan; Kate Bonviere; the American in England, Random Shots; Colin the Discarded; The Reformers; Paul Ulric; Hildreth's and Crockett's Lives of Van Buren; Young Wife's Book; Noble Deeds of Women; Youth's own book; Marcus Aurelius; Manual of Peace; Great Teacher, Man of Faith; Halleck's Poems; Drake's do.; Ellet's do.; Poetry of Life; Beauties of Irving; Lady of the Manor, Key Stone; The South West. by a Yankee.

Also, Thomas's Coke; Eberle's Practice; Eberle on Children; Dewees on Children; Ellis's Formulary; Eaton's Botany; Brown's Bible Dictionary; Parlour Letter Writer; Homer's Iliad; together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS; Bibles; Village Hymn Books; &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.
January 28, 1836.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having been satisfactorily engaged for twelve months in attending to a PRIVATE
BOARDING HOUSE,
Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her House and Stables are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.
E. SMITH.
☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge.
Fayetteville, January 22. 1836 73 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.
DANIEL SMITH.
Fayetteville, January 27 73tf

$50 REWARD.

THE above Reward will be paid to any person, for the apprehension of my negro man AARON, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him Aaron is about 38 years old, light complected, about 5 feet 6 inches high; his front teeth are very white and sound. He has a slight defect in his right hip, which may be perceived from his walking. He has on, probably, a blue coat and snuff-colored homespun pantaloons, with a wide brimmed fur or felt hat. He ran away the 25th of October last, has a wife at John Hadley's in Chatham, about 15 miles North-west of Pittsborough. He formerly belonged to Peter Perry, of said county, and is well acquainted on the Cape Fear River as far down as Fayetteville, having worked on the river as a boat hand. I think it likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have procured a free pass, or a pass from some person permitting him to hire himself to any one who will employ him Aaron may attempt to reach Wilmington, and make his escape on board of some vessel. I understand he calls himself Aaron Perry.
WOODSON LEA.
Pittsborough, Dec 7. 68tf

CIRCULAR.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, respectfully address the following Circular to the Merchants of the United States, who trade with this city:

You are aware that on the night of the 16th of December last, an unprecedented Conflagration destroyed an important portion of our city between Wall and Broad streets, embracing the Stores of many wealthy and enterprising Merchants.

Lest an apprehension should prevail that this loss may render our merchants unable to furnish the usual amount and variety of merchandize heretofore exhibited in this market, the Board of Trade have much satisfaction in giving the assurance that the Merchants whose stores were destroyed, have removed to others, and are prepared from fresh importations to continue their business with their usual assortments.

The Board of Trade therefore deem it proper to give this public assurance that none need postpone their usual time of visiting the city, confident that they will find the market as well supplied as usual, and their correspondents equally able to supply their demands.

By order of the Board.
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, *President.*
JOHN ELY, *Recording Secretary.*
New York, Jan. 16, 1836. 73-6w

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THat books will be opened to receive subscriptions for Stock in the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail Road Company on the 1st of February 1836, and continue open for sixty days, at the following places and under the direction of the following persons:—

Town of Halifax—A. Joyner, James Halliday, B. F. Moore, Joseph L. Simmons and S. Whitaker, or any three of them.

Jackson Northampton County—Joseph J. Exum, Eldred J. Peebles, Mat Calvert, Jno. White, and S. J. Spruill, or any three of them.

Warrenton—James Somerville, Wm. K. Kearney, Daniel Turner, Peter R. Davis, Edward Hall, Thomas J. Judkins, Wm. Plummer and Benj. E. Cook, or any three of them.

Louisburg—James Farrier, Willie Perry, Henry G. Williams, Robert Shaw and Alexander McKnight, or any three of them.

Nashville—Willis Boddie, Henry Blount, Doct. John Arrington, Wm. Burt and James S. Battle, or any three of them.

Smithfield—Samuel Gully, David Thompson, Bythal Bryan, Thomas Rice and Ransom Saunders, or any three of them

Oxford—Russel Kingsbury, Wm. A. Maddox, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Nat. Robards, and S. K. Sneed, or any three of them.

Hillsborough—Cadwallader Jones, Jas. Webb, James Smith, Wm. E. Anderson and Harrison Parker, or any three of them

Haywood—Richard C. Cotton, Nathan A. Stedman, John S. Guthrie, Hugh McQueen and A. A. B. Stith, or any three of them.

Raleigh—James Iredell, Wm. Roles, Charles Hinton, Wesley Jones and W. R. Gales, or any three of them

Fayetteville—Hugh Campbell, sen. John Huske, James Seawell, David McNeill, and Joshua W. Cochran, or any three of them.

Wilmington—Aaron Lazarus, Archibald McRae, Wm. P. Hort, James Green and Daniel Sherwood, or any three of them.

Greensborough—John M. Morehead, John M. Dick, Jesse McCuiston, Robert Moderwell and James McNairy, or any three of them.

Caswell—John C. Washington, Watson Wilcox, Dr. William Holland, Craven Hitts and Charles Westbrook, or any three of them

Newbern—John Sneed, Samuel Simpson, John M. Roberts, Robert Primrose and John G. Kinsey or any three of them.

Washington—Eli Hoyt, Joshua Taylor, James Elison, N. J. Oliver and John Myers, or any three of them.

Greenville—Wm. Bernard, W. Hennyhan, John Nicote, R. J. Blount and Wm. Clark, or any three of them.

Washington—Lawrence Cherry, D. W. Bagby, Wm. Watts, E. W. Smithwick and Asa Biggs, or any three of them.

Plymouth—John S. Bryan, Benj. Maitland, J. C. Norcum, John B. Beasly and Wm. Douglas, or any three of them

Windsor—James L. Bryan, Jonathan S. Taylor, William Watson, Joseph Roulhac, Edward Hardy or any three of them.

Murfreesborough—John H. Wheeler, John W. Southall, Louis M. Cooper, Isaac Pipkin and H. M. Banks, or any three of them.

Milton—Samuel Wadkins, John Wilson, John T. Gatlard, Stephen Dodson and Wilbe Jones, or any three of them

Tarborough—John W. Cotton, Henry T. Clark, Michael Hearn, Henry Austin and Charles G. Hunter or any three of them

At the expiration of the sixty days aforesaid, the Commissioners at the respective places mentioned will send their lists of Stock taken, to the Commissioners at Halifax.
January 19, 1836. 73 6w

Private Boarding School

For Young Ladies, at Kelvin, near Pittsborough.

THis Institution, long known as *Mrs. Edward Jones's School*, will hereafter be conducted under the joint superintendence and instruction of *Miss Charlotte C. Jones*, and the Subscriber. The next session will commence on the first Monday in February next, and continue until the middle of July, including a short vacation, when the second session of the year 1836, will commence, which will terminate on the 15th December. A competent Assistant will be employed, if necessary. It is in contemplation to enlarge the accommodations for the School and before the beginning of the next session, it is expected that every school-room convenience for each Young Lady will have been provided

As it is determined to preserve the private character of the School, the Pupils will board in the families of the Teachers; exceptions to this rule will only be made in the cases of those who reside in the immediate vicinity, or within a few hours' ride of the School, or under peculiar circumstances of relationship.

TERMS—Board, (including every necessary,) Tuition, Stationary, and the use of School Books, $75 per session.

Music and Drawing will form separate charges.
W. H. HARDIN.
Near Pittsborough, Jan 20, 1836. 72-4t.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.
WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C*
96-tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

And respectfully invite their friends and former customers to call and examine their Stock, as it is by far the largest we have ever offered in the market, and are determined to sell at the lowest Cash prices at wholesale or retail.
JOHNSON & CARPENTER.
Fayetteville, October 3d, 1835. 57 tf.
P. S. Some superior James River Chewing TOBACCO. J. & C.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BEING about to remove from this place, I shall sell at Auction, on Wednesday the 10th February next, the whole of my Stock of GOODS, which, being a large and valuable assortment of
Groceries and Dry Goods,
may make it worthy the attention of the Public generally It consists of

Porto Rico, Lump and Loaf Sugars, Laguira and Rio Coffee, superior Molasses, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, heavy 42 inch Dundee Bagging, black and yellow Bale Rope, Bagging Twine, Alum and Sack Salt, Train and Lamp Oil, Malaga Wine, Raisins, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Swedes and English Iron, German, English and American blister Steel, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, Tea-kettles and Andirons, Collins and King's Axes, cut Nails, Anvils and Vises, Trace and Halter Chains, Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, Rice, White Lead, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black and Sponge Blacking. Shoe ditto, Yellow Soap, Powder and Shot, Putty, Verdigris, Shoe Blacking, Bed Cords, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Letter ditto, Spirits Turpentine and Castor Oil, coarse and fine Shoes, fine Hats, superior Cloths and Cassimeres, Merinos, Circassians, Silks, Calicoes, Vestings, Bed Tickings, Silk and Cotton Pocket Handkfs, Ladies' fancy ditto, Bobbinett Laces, Edgings and Footings, Ribbons and Scarfs, French Muslin and Ginghams together with a general variety of FANCY GOODS, and other articles too tedious to enumerate.

—ALSO—
A comfortable Dwelling House and Lot near the centre of business
E. B. DRAKE.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, *Auct'rs*
Fayetteville, Jan 1, 1836 71ts

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,
40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 x 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.
January 6, 1836.

CHANGE OF THE HOUR OF STARTING ON THE
Portsmouth and Roanoke RAIL ROAD.

THE public are informed that SIXTY Miles of this Road are completed and ready for the transportation of Passengers and Produce.

A train of Cars will, (from and after Wednesday next 30th December,) leave the lower end of the Road, near the Market House, daily at 7 1-2, and the Depot at 8 o'clock, A. M precisely, when the bell at the Depot will be rung to announce the departure of the train; and arrive at Margaretville, (the present termination of the road) to dinner, whence passengers will be conveyed in four horse

Post Coaches to Halifax N. C. arriving in time for the Southern Stages via Raleigh, &

Steam Boat Packets will leave Halifax daily, immediately after the arrival of the Southern Stages, and arrive at Margaretville to breakfast; leave Margaretville at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth the same day in time for the Baltimore and Washington Steam Boats. The advantages of this route are Economy and Despatch

The Fare from Portsmouth to Halifax, by Rail Road and Post Coaches, is only $5, and the whole distance (84 miles,) travelled in ONE DAY

☞ Passengers will find this the cheapest as well as the most direct and expeditious route. They can leave Halifax in the morning and may arrive at Washington or Baltimore the ensuing morning, or live in Philadelphia the same day.
December 28, 1835 7 -9

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Court of Pleasnd Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1835

John R Donaldson, *vs.* Joshua R. White.—*Original Attachment.*—"No Goods or Chattels of the defendant to be found then summoned the Firm of Wilkings & Belden as Garnishees. E W Wilkings, of the Firm of Wilkings & Belden, filed his Garnishment, and dischatged by the Court"

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joshua R. White, the Defendant in this case, hath removed out of this County, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six successive weeks, in the *Fayetteville Observer*, printed in the Town of Fayetteville, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's claim, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, for the amount thereof, and the amount in Garnishee's hands condemned.

Witness, *Archibald McLean, Jun'r*, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1835, and sixtieth year of American Independence.
(72 6t.) ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr. *Clk*

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.
October Term, 1835.—*In Equity.*

Kinchin Atkison
vs
The Heirs, Divisees and Representatives of William Atkison, deceased.
} Bill filed for partition of Lands and profits of Mill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Atkison, Benjamin Atkison, William Atkison and John Atkison, Defendants named in said Bill of Complaint, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, that the Defendants above named appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, to plead, answer or demur to said Bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Rich'd C. Rhodes, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1835.
RICH'D C. RHODES, C. & M. E.
January 16, 1836. 72 6w
(Price of Adv. $2 50.)

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany
Framed Looking Glasses,
Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and
FANCY CHAIRS,
A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made
CABINET FURNITURE,
Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.
December 30. 65tf.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,
Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,
Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where*.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN
Fayetteville, Jan 6, 1835

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, in great variety, and for sale by
E. J. HALE

Selected for the Observer.

FROM A LADY'S ALBUM.

FRIENDSHIP.

There is a tie—time can't destroy—
The union of the souls it binds;
'Tis pure—'tis calm—without alloy—
The noble intercourse of minds.

Absence may cure false passion's sway,
And blunt the edge of envy's darts,
But the pure light of friendship's ray
Fades not when ebbing life departs.

This FLOWER—no mildew steals away
The charms that nature hath it given;
It dies not with the world's decay
For then 'twill bloom in fields of Heaven.
E.

Mr. WEBSTER'S SPEECH

ON MR. BENTON'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr WEBSTER next addressed the Chair. It is not my purpose, Mr. President, (said he,) to make any remarks on the state of our affairs with France. The time for that discussion has not come, and I wait. We are in daily expectation of a communication from the President, which will give us light; and we are authorized to expect a recommendation by him of such measures as he thinks it may be necessary and proper for Congress to adopt. I do not forerun him. In this most important and delicate business, it is the proper duty of the Executive to go forward, and I, for one, do not intend either to be drawn or driven into the lead.—When official information shall be before us, and when measures shall be recommended upon the proper responsibility, I shall endeavor to form the best judgment I can, and shall act according to its dictates.

I rise, now, for another purpose. This resolution has drawn on a debate upon the general conduct of the Senate during the last session of Congress, and especially in regard to the proposed grant of three millions to the President on the last night of the session. My main object is to tell the story of this transaction, and to exhibit the conduct of the Senate fairly to the public view. I owe this duty to the Senate. I owe it to the committee with which I am connected; and although whatever is personal to an individual is generally of too little importance to be made the subject of much remark, I hope I may be permitted to say that, in a matter, in regard to which there has been so much misrepresentation, I wish to say a few words for the sake of defending my own reputation.

This vote for the three millions was proposed by the House of Representatives as an amendment to the fortification bill; and the loss of that bill, three millions and all, is the charge which has been made upon the Senate, sounded over all the land, and now again renewed. I propose to give the true history of this bill, its origin, its progress, and its loss.

Before attempting that, however, let me remark, for it is worthy to be remarked, and remembered, that the business brought before the Senate last session, important and various as it was, and both public and private, was all gone through, with most uncommon despatch and promptitude. No session has witnessed a more complete clearing off and finishing of the subjects before us. The communications from the other House, whether bills or whatever else, were especially attended to in proper season, and with that ready respect which is due from one House to the other. I recollect nothing of any importance which came to us from the House of Representatives, which was here neglected, overlooked, or disregarded.

On the other hand, it was the misfortune of the Senate, and, as I think, the misfortune of the country, that, owing to the state of business in the House of Representatives towards the close of the session, several measures which had been matured in the Senate, and passed into bills, did not receive attention, so as to be either agreed to or rejected, in the other branch of the Legislature. They fell, of course, by the termination of the session.

Among these measures may be mentioned the following, viz:

The Post Office Reform Bill, which passed the Senate *unanimously*, and of the necessity for which the whole country is certainly now most abundantly satisfied;

The Custom House Regulations Bill, which also passed nearly unanimously, after a very laborious preparation by the Committee on Commerce, and a full discussion in the Senate;

The Judiciary Bill, passed here by a majority of thirty-one to five, and which has again already passed the Senate at this session with only a dissenting vote;

The Bill indemnifying claimants for French spoliations before 1800;

The Bill regulating the deposite of the public moneys in the Deposite Banks;

The Bill respecting the tenure of certain offices, and the power of removal from office; which has now again passed to be engrossed, in the Senate, by a decisive majority.

All these important measures, matured and passed in the Senate in the course of the session, and many others whose importance was less, were sent to the House of Representatives, and we never heard any thing more from them. They there found their graves

It is worthy of being remarked, also, that the attendance of members of the Senate was remarkably full, particularly toward the end of the session On the last day every Senator was in his place till the very hour of adjournment, as the journal will show. We had no breaking up for want of a quorum; no delay, no calls of the Senate; nothing which was made necessary by the negligence or inattention of the members of this body. On the vote for the three millions of dollars, which was taken at about eight o'clock in the evening, forty eight votes were given, every member of the Senate being in his place and answering to his name This is an instance of punctuality, diligence, and labor, continued to the very end of an arduous session, wholly without example or parallel.

The Senate, then, sir, must stand, in the judgment of every man, fully acquitted of all remissness, all negligence, all inattention, amidst the fatigue and exhaustion of the closing hours of Congress Nothing passed unheeded, nothing was overlooked, nothing forgotten, and nothing slighted

And now, sir, I would proceed immediately to give the history of the Fortification bill, if it were not necessary, as introductory to that history, and as showing the circumstances under which the Senate was called on to transact the public business, first to refer to another bill which was before us, and to the proceedings which were had upon it.

It is well known, sir, that the annual appropriation bills always originate in the House of Representatives. This is so much the course, that no one ever looks to see such a bill first brought forward in the Senate. It is also well known, sir, that it has been usual, heretofore, to make the annual appropriations for the Military Academy at West Point in the general bill, which provides for the pay and support of the army. But last year, the army bill did not contain any appropriation whatever for the support of West Point. I took notice of this singular omission when the bill was before the Senate, but presumed, and indeed understood, that the House would send us a separate bill for the Military Academy. The army bill, therefore, passed; but no bill for the Academy at West Point appeared. We waited for it from day to day, and from week to week, but waited in vain. At length, the time for sending bills from one House to the other, according to the joint rules of the two Houses, expired; and no bill had made its appearance for the support of the Military Academy. These joint rules, as is well known, are sometimes suspended on the application of one House to the other, in favor of particular bills, whose progress has been unexpectedly delayed, but which the public interest requires to be passed. But the House of Representatives sent us no request to suspend the rules in favor of a bill for the support of the Military Academy, nor made any other proposition to save the Institution from immediate dissolution. Notwithstanding all the talk about a war, and the necessity of a vote for the three millions, the Military Academy, an institution cherished so long, and at so much expense, was on the very point of being entirely broken up.

Now it so happened, sir, that at this time there was another appropriation bill which had come from the House of Representatives, and was before the Committee on Finance here. This bill was entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1835."

In this state of things, several members of the House of Representatives applied to the committee, and besought us to save the Academy by annexing the necessary appropriations for its support to the bill for civil and diplomatic service. We spoke to them, in reply, of the unfitness, the irregularity, the incongruity, of this forced union of such dissimilar subjects; but they told us it was a case of absolute necessity, and that, without resorting to this mode, the appropriation could not get through. We acquiesced, sir, in these suggestions. We went out of our way. We agreed to do an extraordinary and an irregular thing, in order to save the public business from miscarriage. By direction of the committee, I moved the Senate to add an appropriation for the Military Academy to the bill for the defraying civil and diplomatic expenses. The bill was so amended; and in this form the appropriation was finally made.

But this was not all. This bill for the civil and diplomatic service being thus amended, by tacking the Military Academy upon it, was sent back by us to the House of Representatives, where its length of tail was still much further increased. That House had before it several subjects for provision, and for appropriation, upon which it had not passed any bill, before the time for passing bills to be sent to the Senate had elapsed. It was anxious that these things should, in some way, be provided for; and when the diplomatic bill came back, drawing the Military Academy after it, it was thought prudent to attach to it various of these other provisions. There were propositions to pave streets in the city of Washington, to repair the Capitol, and various other things, which it was necessary to provide for; and they, therefore, were put into the same bill by way of amendment to an amendment; that is to say, Mr. President, we had been prevailed on to amend their bill for defraying the salary of our ministers abroad, by adding an appropriation for the Military Academy; and they proposed to amend this our amendment, by adding to it matter as germain to it, as it was to the original bill. There was also the President's gardener. His salary was unprovided for; and there was no way of remedying this important omission, but by giving him place in the diplomatic service bill, among charges d'affaires, envoys extraordinary, and ministers plenipotentiary. In and among these ranks, therefore, he was formally introduced by the amendment of the House, and there he now stands, as you will readily see, by turning to the law.

Sir, I have not the pleasure to know this useful person; but, should I see him, some morning overlooking the workmen in the lawns, walks, copses, and parterres which adorn the grounds around the President's residence, considering the company into which we have introduced him, I should expect to see, at least, a small diplomatic button on his working jacket.

When these amendments came from the House, and were read at our table, though they caused a smile, they were yet adopted, and the law passed, almost with the rapidity of a comet, and with something like the same length of tail.

Now, sir, not one of these irregularities or incongruities, no part of this jumbling together of distinct and different subjects, was, in the slightest degree, occasioned by any thing done, or omitted to be done, on the part of the Senate. Their proceedings were all regular; their decision prompt, their despatch of the public business correct and seasonable. There was nothing of disorganization, nothing of procrastination, nothing evincive of a temper to embarrass or obstruct the public business. If the history which I have now truly given shows that one thing was amended by another, which had no sort of connexion with it, that unusual expedients were resorted to, and that the laws, instead of arrangement and symmetry, exhibit anomaly, confusion, and the most grotesque association, it is, nevertheless true, that no part of all this was made necessary by us. We deviated from the accustomed modes of legislation only when we were supplicated to do so, in order to supply bald and glaring deficiencies in measures which were before us.

But now, Mr. President, let me come to the Fortification Bill, the lost bill, which not only now, but on a graver occasion, has been lamented like the lost Pleiad.

This bill, sir, came from the House of Representatives to the Senate, in the usual way, and was referred to the Committee on Finance. Its appropriations were not large. Indeed, they appeared to the committee to be quite too small. It struck a majority of the committee at once that there were several fortifications on the coast, either not provided for at all, or not adequately provided for by this bill. The whole amount of its appropriations was 400,000 or 430,000 dollars. It contained no grant of three millions, and if the Senate had passed it the very day it came from the House, not only would there have been no appropriation of the three millions, but, sir, none of these other sums which the Senate did insert in the bill. Others, beside ourselves, saw the deficiencies of this bill. We had communications with and from the Departments, and we inserted in the bill every thing which any Department recommended to us. We took care to be sure that nothing else was coming. And we then reported the bill to the Senate with our proposed amendments. Among these amendments, there was a sum of $75,000 for Castle Island, in Boston, $100,000 for defences in Maryland, and so forth. These amendments were agreed to by the Senate, and one or two others added, on the motion of members; and the bill, being thus amended, was returned to the House.

And now, sir, it becomes important to ask when was this bill, thus amended, returned to the House of Representatives? Was it unduly detained here, so that the House was obliged afterwards to act upon it suddenly? This question is material to be asked, and material to be answered, too, and the Journal does satisfactorily answer it; for it appears by the Journal that the bill was returned to the House of Representatives on Tuesday the 24th of February, *one whole week before the close of the session.* And from Tuesday, the 24th day of February, to Tuesday, the 3d day of March, we heard not one word from this bill. Tuesday, the 3d day of March, was, of course, the last day of the session. We assembled here at 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning of that day, and sat until three in the afternoon, still we were not informed whether the House had finally passed the bill. As it was an important matter, and belonging to that part of the public business which usually receives particular attention from the Committee on Finance, I bore the subject in my mind, and felt some solicitude about it, seeing that the session was drawing so near to a close. I took it for granted, however, as I had not heard any thing to the contrary, that the amendments of the Senate would not be objected to, and that when a convenient time should arrive for taking up the bill in the House, it would be passed at once into a law, and we should hear no more about it. Not the slightest intimation was given, either that the Executive wished for any larger appropriation, or that it was intended in the House to insert such larger appropriation. Not a syllable escaped from any body, and came to our knowledge, that any further alteration whatever was intended in the bill.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 3d of March, the Senate took its recess, as is usual in that period of the session, until 5. At 5, we again assembled, and proceeded with the business of the Senate until 8 o'clock in the evening; and, at 8 o'clock in the evening, and not before, the Clerk of the House appeared at our door, and announced that the House of Representatives had *disagreed* to one of the Senate's amendments, *agreed* to others, and to two of those amendments, viz. the 4th and 5th, it had agreed, *with an amendment of its own.*

Now, sir, these 4th and 5th amendments of ours were, one, a vote of $75,000 for the castle in Boston harbor, and the other, a vote of $100,000 for certain defences in Maryland. And what, sir, was the addition which the House of Representatives proposed to make, by way of "*amendment*" to a vote of $75,000 for repairing the works in Boston harbor? Here, sir, it is:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the sum of three millions of dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, in whole or in part, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the military and naval service, including fortifications and ordnance, and increase of the navy: *Provided*, Such expenditures shall be rendered necessary for the defence of the country prior to the next meeting of Congress."

This proposition, sir, was thus unexpectedly and suddenly put to us; at 8 o'clock in the evening of the last day of the session. Unusual, unprecedented, extraordinary, as it obviously is, on the face of it, the manner of presenting it was still more extraordinary. The President had asked for no such grant of money; no Department had recommended it; no estimate had suggested it; no reason whatever was given for it. No emergency had happened, and nothing new had occurred; every thing known to the Administration, at that hour, respecting our foreign relations, had certainly been known to it for days and for weeks.

With what propriety, then, could the Senate be called on to sanction a proceeding so entirely irregular and anomalous? Sir, I recollect the occurrences of the moment very well, and I remember the impression which this vote of the House seemed to make all round the Senate. We had just come out of Executive session; the doors were but just opened; and I hardly remember whether there was a single spectator in the hall or the galleries. I had been at the Clerk's table, and had not reached my seat, when the message was read. All the Senators were in the chamber. I heard the message, certainly with great surprise and astonishment; and I immediately moved the Senate to *disagree* to this vote of the House. My relation to the subject, in consequence of my connexion with the Committee on Finance, made it my duty to propose some course, and I had not a moment's doubt or hesitation what that course ought to be. I took upon myself, then, sir, the responsibility of moving that the Senate should disagree to this vote, and I now acknowledge that responsibility. It might be presumptuous to say that I took a leading part, but I certainly took an early part, and an earnest part, in rejecting this broad grant of three millions of dollars, without limitation of purpose or specification of object; called for by no recommendation, founded on no estimate, made necessary by no state of things which was made known to us. Certainly, sir, I took a part in its rejection; and I stand here, in my place in the Senate, to-day ready to defend the part so taken by me; or, rather,

sir, I disclaim all defence, and all occasion of defence, and I assert it as meritorious to have been among those who arrested, at the earliest moment, this extraordinary departure from all settled usage, and, as I think, from plain constitutional injunction—this indefinite voting of a vast sum of money, to mere Executive discretion, without limit assigned, without object specified, without reason given, and without the least control under Heaven.

Sir, I am told that in opposing this grant, I spoke with warmth, and I suppose I may have done so. If I did, it was a warmth springing from as honest a conviction of duty as ever influenced a public man. It was spontaneous, unaffected, sincere. There had been among us, sir, no consultation, no concert. There could have been none. Between the reading of the message, and my motion to disagree, there was not time enough for any two members of the Senate to exchange five words on the subject. The proposition was sudden and perfectly unexpected. I resisted it, as irregular, as dangerous in itself, and dangerous in its precedent; as wholly unnecessary, and as violating the plain intention, if not the express words of the Constitution. Before the Senate then, I avowed, and before the country I now avow my part in this opposition. Whatsoever is to fall on those who sanctioned it, of that let me have my full share.

The Senate, sir, rejected this grant by a vote of TWENTY-NINE against nineteen. Those twenty-nine names are on the Journal; and whensoever the EXPUNGING process may commence, or how far soever it may be carried, I pray it, in mercy, not to erase mine from that record. I beseech it, in its sparing goodness, to leave me that proof of attachment to duty and to principle. It may draw around it, over it, or through it, black lines, or red lines, or any lines; it may mark it in any way which either the most prostrate and fantastical spirit of *man-worship*, or the most ingenious and elaborate study of self-degradation may devise, if only it will leave it so that those who inherit my blood, or who may hereafter care for my reputation, shall be able to behold it where it now stands.

The House, sir, insisted on this amendment — The Senate adhered to its disagreement; the House asked a conference, to which request the Senate immediately acceded. The committees of conference met, and, in a very short time, came to an agreement. They agreed to recommend to their respective Houses, as a substitute for the vote proposed by the House, the following:

"As an additional appropriation for arming the fortifications of the United States, three hundred thousand dollars."

"As an additional appropriation for the repair and equipment of ships of war of the United States, five hundred thousand dollars."

I immediately reported this agreement of the committees of conference to the Senate; but, inasmuch as the bill was in the House of Representatives, the Senate could not act further on the matter until the House should first have considered the report of the committees, decided thereon, and sent us the bill. I did not myself take any note of the particular hour of this part of the transaction. The honorable member from Virginia (Mr. Leigh) says he consulted his watch at the time, and he knows that I had come from the conference, and was in my seat at a quarter past eleven. I have no reason to think that he is under any mistake in this particular. He says it so happened that he had occasion to take notice of the hour, and well remembers it. It could not well have been later than this, as any one will be satisfied who will look at our journals, public and executive, and see what a mass of business was despatched after I came from the committees, and before the adjournment of the Senate. Having made the report, sir, I had no doubt that both Houses would concur in the result of the conference, and looked every moment for the officer of the House bringing the bill. He did not come, however, and I pretty soon learned that there was doubt whether the committee on the part of the House would report to the House the agreement of the conferees. At first I did not at all credit this; but it was confirmed by one communication after another; until I was obliged to think it true. Seeing that the bill was thus in danger of being lost, and intending at any rate that no blame should justly attach to the Senate, I immediately moved the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a message be sent to the honorable the House of Representatives respectfully to remind the House of the report of the committee of conference appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill respecting the fortifications of the United States."

You recollect this resolution, sir, having, as I well remember, taken some part on the occasion.*

This resolution was promptly passed; the Secretary carried it to the House, and delivered it. What was done in the House on the receipt of this message now appears from the printed journal. I have no wish to comment on the proceedings there recorded—all may read them, and each be able to form his own opinion. Suffice it to say that the House of Representatives, having then possession of the bill, chose to retain that possession, and never acted on the report of the committee. The bill, therefore, was lost. It was lost in the House of Representatives. It died there, and there its remains are to be found. No opportunity was given to the members of the House to decide whether they would agree to the report of the two committees or not. From a quarter past eleven, when the report was agreed to, until two or three o'clock in the morning, the House remained in session. If at any time there was not a quorum of members present, the attendance of a quorum, we are to presume, might have been commanded, as there was undoubtedly a great majority of the members still in the city.

But now, sir, there is one other transaction of the evening, which I feel bound to state, because I think it quite important, on several accounts, that it should be known.

A nomination was pending before the Senate for a Judge of the Supreme Court. In the course of the sitting, that nomination was called up, and, on motion, was indefinitely postponed. In other words, it was rejected; for an indefinite postponement is a rejection. The office, of course, remained vacant, and the nomination of another person to fill it became necessary. The President of the United States was then in the Capitol, as is usual on the evening of the last day of the session, in the chamber assigned to him, and with the heads of Departments around him. When nominations are rejected under these circumstances, it has been usual for the President immediately to transmit a new nomination to the Senate; otherwise the office must remain vacant till the next session, as the vacancy in such case has not happened in the recess of Congress. The vote of the Senate, indefinitely postponing this nomination, was carried to the President's room by the Secretary of the Senate. The President told the Secretary that it was more than an hour past 12 o'clock, and that he could receive no further communications from the Senate, and immediately after, as I have understood, left the Capitol. The Secretary brought back the paper containing the certified copy of the vote of the Senate, and endorsed thereon the substance of the President's answer, and also added that, according to his own watch, it was a quarter past one o'clock.

There are two views, sir, in which this occurrence may well deserve to be noticed. One is a connexion which it may perhaps have with the loss of the Fortification bill; the other is, its gene-

*Mr. King, of Alabama, was in the chair.

ral importance, as introducing a new rule, or a new practice, respecting the intercourse between the President and the Houses of Congress on the last day of the session.

On the first point, I shall only observe that the fact of the President's having declined to receive this communication from the Senate, and of his having left the Capitol, was immediately known in the House of Representatives; that it was quite obvious that if he could not receive a communication from the Senate, neither could he receive a bill from the House of Representatives for his signature. It was equally obvious, that if, under these circumstances, the House of Representatives should agree to the report of the committees of conference, so that the bill should pass, it must, nevertheless, fail to become a law, for want of the President's signature; and that, in that case, the blame of losing the bill, on whomsoever else it might fall, could not be laid upon the Senate.

On the more general point, I must say, sir, that this decision of the President, not to hold communication with the Houses of Congress after 12 o'clock, on the 3d of March, is quite new. No such objection has ever been made before, by any President. No one of them has ever declined communicating with either House at any time during the continuance of its session on that day. All Presidents, heretofore, have left with the Houses themselves to fix their hour of adjournment, and to bring their session, for the day, to a close, whenever they saw fit.

It is notorious, in point of fact, that nothing is more common than for both Houses to sit later than 12 o'clock, for the purpose of completing measures which are in the last stages of their progress. Amendments are proposed and agreed to, bills passed, enrolled bills signed by the presiding officers, and other important legislative acts performed often at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. All this is very well known to gentlemen who have been for any considerable time members of Congress. And all Presidents have signed bills, and have also made nominations to the Senate, without objection as to time, whenever bills have been presented for signature, or whenever it became necessary to make nominations to the Senate, at any time during the session of the respective Houses on that day.

And all this, sir, I suppose to be perfectly right, correct, and legal. There is no clause of the Constitution, nor is there any law, which declares that the term of office of members of the House of Representatives shall expire at 12 o'clock at night on the 3d of March. They are to hold for two years, but the precise hour for the commencement of that term of two years is nowhere fixed by constitutional or legal provision. It has been established by usage and by inference, and very properly established, that, since the first Congress commenced its existence on the first Wednesday in March, 1789, which happened to be the 4th day of that month, therefore, the 4th of March is the day of the commencement of each successive term, but no hour is fixed by law or practice.—The true rule is, as I think, most undoubtedly that the session holden on the last day constitutes the last day, for all legislative and legal purposes. While the session commenced on that day continues, the day itself continues, according to the established practice both of legislative and judicial bodies. This could not well be otherwise. If the precise moment of actual time were to settle such a matter, it would be material to ask, who shall settle the time? Shall it be done by public authority, or shall every man observe the tick of his own watch? If absolute time is to furnish a precise rule, the excess of a minute, it is obvious, would be as fatal as the excess of an hour. Sir, no bodies, judicial or legislative, have ever been so hypocritical, so astute to no purpose, so much more nice than wise, as to govern themselves by any such ideas. The session for the day, at whatever hour it commences, or at whatever hour it breaks up, is the legislative day. Every thing has reference to the commencement of that diurnal session. For instance, this is the 14th day of January; we assembled here to-day at 12 o'clock; our journal is dated January 14th, and if we should remain here until 5 o'clock to-morrow morning (and the Senate has sometimes sat so late) our proceedings would still all bear date of the 14th of January; they would be so stated upon the journal, and the journal is a record, and is a conclusive record, so far as respects the proceedings of the body.

It is so in judicial proceedings. If a man were on trial for his life, at a late hour on the last day allowed by law for the holding of the court, and the jury acquitted him, but happened to remain so long in deliberation that they did not bring in their verdict till after twelve o'clock, is it all to be held for naught, and the man to be tried over again? Are all verdicts, judgments, and orders of courts, null and void, if made after midnight, on the day which the law prescribes as the last day? It would be easy to show by authority, if authority could be wanted for a thing, the reason of which is so clear, that the day lasts while the daily session lasts. When the court or the legislative body adjourns for that day, the day is over, and not before.

I am told, indeed, sir, that it is true that, on this same 3d day of March last, not only were other things transacted, but that the bill for the repair of the Cumberland road, an important and much litigated measure, actually received the signature of our presiding officer after 12 o'clock, was then sent to the President, and signed by him. I do not affirm this, because I took no notice of the time, or do not remember it if I did; but I have heard the matter so stated.

I see no reason, sir, for the introduction of this new practice; no principle on which it can be justified, no necessity for it, no propriety in it. As yet, it has been applied only to the President's intercourse with the Senate. Certainly it is equally applicable to his intercourse with both Houses in legislative matters: and if it is to prevail hereafter, it is of much importance that it should be known.

The President of the United States, sir, has alluded to this loss of the Fortification bill in his message at the opening of the session, and he has alluded also, in the same message, to the rejection of the vote of the three millions. On the first point, that is, the loss of the whole bill, and the causes of that loss, this is his language:

"Much loss and inconvenience have been experienced in consequence of the failure of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations for fortifications, which passed one branch of the National Legislature at the last session, but was lost in the other."

If the President intended to say that the bill, having originated in the House of Representatives, passed the Senate, and was yet afterwards lost in the House of Representatives, he was entirely correct. But he has been altogether wrongly informed, if he intends to state, that the bill, having passed the House, was lost in the Senate. As I have already stated, the bill was lost in the House of Representatives. It drew its last breath there. That House never let go its hold on it after the report of the committees of conference. But it held it, it retained it, and of course, it died in its possession when the House adjourned. It is to be regretted that the President should have been misinformed in a matter of this kind, when the slightest reference to the journals of the two Houses would have exhibited the correct history of the transaction.

I recur again, Mr. President, to the proposed grant of the three millions, for the purpose of stating somewhat more distinctly the true grounds of objection to that grant.

These grounds of objection were two: the first was, that no such appropriation had been recommended by the President, or any of the Departments. And what made this ground the stronger was, that the proposed grant was defended, so far as it was defended at all, upon an alleged necessity, growing out of our foreign relations. The foreign relations of the country are entrusted by the Constitution to the lead and management of the Executive Government. The President not only is supposed to be, but usually is, much better informed on these interesting subjects than the Houses of Congress. If there be danger of rupture with a foreign State, he sees it soonest. All our ministers and agents abroad are but so many eyes and ears and organs to communicate to him whatsoever occurs in foreign places, and to keep him well advised of all which may concern the interests of the United States. There is an especial propriety, therefore, that, in this branch of the public service, Congress should always be able to avail itself of the distinct opinions and recommendations of the President. The two Houses, and especially the House of Representatives, are the natural guardians of the People's money. They are to keep it sacred, and to use it discreetly. They are not at liberty to spend it where it is not needed, nor to offer it for any purpose till a reasonable occasion for the expenditure be shown. Now in this case, I repeat again, the President had sent us no recommendation for any such appropriation; no Department had recommended it; no estimate had contained it; in the whole history of the session, from the morning of the first day, down to 8 o'clock in the evening of the last day, not one syllable had been said to us, not one hint suggested, showing that the President deemed any such measure either necessary or proper. I state this strongly, sir, but I state it truly: I state the matter as it is; and I wish to draw the attention of the Senate and of the country strongly to this part of the case. I say again, therefore, that when this vote for the three millions was proposed to the Senate, there was nothing before us, showing that the President recommended any such appropriation. You very well know, sir, that this objection was immediately stated as soon as the message from the House was read. We all well remember that it was the very point put forth by the honorable member from Tennessee (Mr. WHITE,) as being, if I may say so, the butt-end of his argument in opposition to the vote. He said, very significantly, and very forcibly, "it is not asked for by those who best knew what the public service requires; how then are we to presume that it is needed?" This question, sir, was not answered then: it never has been answered since; it never can be answered satisfactorily.

But let me here again, sir, recur to the message of the President. Speaking of the loss of the bill, he uses these words:

"This failure was the more regretted, not only because it necessarily interrupted and delayed the progress of a system of national defence projected immediately after the last war, and since steadily pursued, but also because it contained a contingent appropriation, inserted in accordance with the views of the Executive, in aid of this important object, and other branches of the national defence, some portions of which might have been most usefully applied during the past season."

Taking these words of the message, sir, and connecting them with the fact that the President had made no recommendation to Congress of any such appropriation, it strikes me they furnish matter for very grave reflection. The President says that this proposed appropriation was "in accordance with the views of the Executive;" that it was "in aid of an important object;" and that "some portions of it might have been most usefully applied during the past season."

And now, sir, I ask, if this be so, why was not this appropriation recommended to Congress by the President? I ask this question in the name of the Constitution of the United States; I stand on its own clear authority in asking it; and I invite all those who remember its injunctions, and who mean to respect them, to consider well how the question is to be answered.

Sir, the Constitution is not yet an entire dead letter. There is yet some form of observance to its requirements; and even while any degree of formal respect is paid to it, I must be permitted to continue the question, why was not this appropriation recommended? It was in accordance with the President's views; it was for an important object; it might have been usefully expended. The President being of opinion, therefore, that the appropriation was necessary and proper, how is it that it was not recommended to Congress. For, sir, we all know the plain and direct words in which the very first duty of the President is imposed by the Constitution. Here they are:

"He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

After enumerating the *powers* of the President, this is the first, the very first *duty* which the Constitution gravely enjoins upon him. And now, sir, in no language of taunt or reproach, in no language of party attack, in terms of no asperity or exaggeration, but called up by the necessity of defending my own vote upon the subject, I now, as a public man, as a member of Congress here in my place, and as a citizen who feels as warm an attachment to the Constitution of the country, as any other can, demand of any who may choose to give it, an answer to this question: "Why was not this measure, which the President declares that he thought necessary and expedient, recommended to Congress? And why am I, and why are other members of Congress, whose path of duty the Constitution says shall be enlightened by the President's opinions and communications, to be charged with want of patriotism and want of fidelity to the country, because we refused an appropriation which the President, though it was in accordance with his views, and though he believed it important, would not, and did not, recommend to us? When these questions are answered, sir, to the satisfaction of intelligent and impartial men, then, and not till then, let reproach, let censure, let suspicion of any kind rest on the twenty-nine names which stand opposed to this appropriation.

How, sir, were we to know that this appropriation "was in accordance with the views of the Executive?" He had not so told us, formally or informally. He had not only not recommended it to Congress, or either House of Congress, but nobody on this floor had undertaken to speak in his behalf. No man got up to say, "the President desires this, he thinks it necessary, expedient, and proper." But, sir, if any gentleman had risen to say this, it would not have answered the requisition of the Constitution. Not at all. It is not a hint, an intimation, the suggestion of a friend, by which the Executive duty in this respect is to be fulfilled. By no means. The President is to make a recommendation, a public recommendation, an official recommendation, a responsible recommendation; not to one House, but to both Houses; it is to be a recommendation to Congress. If, on receiving such recommendation, Congress fail to pay it proper respect, the fault is theirs. If, deeming the measure necessary and expedient, the President fail to recommend it, the fault is his, clearly, distinctly, and exclusively his. This, sir, is the Constitution of the United States, or else I do not understand the Constitution of the United States. Does not every man see how perfectly unconstitutional it is that the President should communicate his opinions or wishes to Congress on such grave and important subjects, otherwise than by a direct and responsible recommendation—a public and open recommendation, equally addressed and equally known to all whose duty calls upon them to act on the subject? What would be the state of things if he might communicate his wishes or opinions privately to members of one House, and make no such communication to members of the other? Would not the two Houses be necessarily put in immediate collision? Would they stand on equal footing? Would they have equal information? What could ensue from such a manner of conducting the public business but quarrel, confusion, and conflict? A member rises in the House of Representatives, and moves a very large appropriation of money for military purposes. If he says he does it upon Executive recommendation, where is his voucher? The President is not like the British king, whose ministers and secretaries are in the House of Commons, and who are authorized, in certain cases, to express the opinions and wishes of their sovereign. We have no king's servants; at least we have none known to the Constitution. Congress can know the opinions of the President only as he officially communicates them. It would be a curious inquiry in either House, when a large appropriation is moved, if it were necessary to ask whether the mover represented the President, spoke his sentiments, or in other words, whether what he proposed were "in accordance with the views of the Executive?" How could that be judged of? By the party he belongs to? Party is not quite *unique* enough for that. By the airs he gives himself? Many might assume airs, if thereby they could give themselves such importance as to be esteemed authentic expositors of the Executive will. Or is this will to be circulated in whispers? made known to meetings of party men? intimated thro' the press? or communicated in any other form, which still leaves the Executive completely irresponsible? So that while Executive purposes or wishes pervade the ranks of party friends, influence their conduct, and unite their efforts, the open, direct, and constitutional responsibility is wholly avoided. Sir, this is not the Constitution of the United States, nor can it be consistent with any constitution which professes to maintain separate departments in the Government.

Here, then, sir, is abundant ground, in my judgment, for my vote of the Senate, and here I might rest it. But there is also another ground. The Constitution declares that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of *appropriations* made by law. What is meant by "*appropriations?*" Does this language not mean that particular sums shall be assigned, by law, to particular objects? How far this pointing out and fixing the particular objects shall be carried, is a question that cannot be settled by any precise rule.—But "specific appropriation," that is to say, the designation of every object for which money is voted, as far as such designation is practicable, has been thought to be a most important republican principle. In times past, popular parties have claimed great merit from professing to carry this doctrine much farther, and to adhere to it much more strictly than their adversaries. Mr. Jefferson, especially, was a great advocate for it, and held it to be indispensable to a safe and economical administration and disbursement of the public revenues.

But what have the friends and admirers of Mr. Jefferson to say to this *appropriation?* Where do they find, in this proposed grant of three millions, designation of object, and particular and specific application of money? Have they forgotten, all forgotten, and wholly abandoned, even all pretence for specific appropriation? If not, how could they sanction such a vote as this? Let me recall its terms. They are, that "the sum of three millions of dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, in whole or in part, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the military and naval service, including fortifications and ordnance, and to increase the navy; provided such expenditures shall be rendered necessary for the defence of the country, prior to the next meeting of Congress."

In the first place it is to be observed, that whether the money shall be used at all or not, is made to depend on the discretion of the President. This is sufficiently liberal. It carries confidence far enough. But, if there had been no other objections, if the objects of the appropriation had been sufficiently described, so that the President, if he expended the money at all, must have expended it for purposes authorized by the Legislature, and nothing had been left to his discretion but the question, whether an emergency had arisen, in which the authority ought to be exercised, I might not have felt bound to reject the vote. There are some precedents which might favor such a contingent provision, though the practice is dangerous, and ought not to be followed except in cases of clear necessity.

But the insurmountable objection to the proposed grant was, that it specified no objects. It was as general as language could make it. It embraced every expenditure that could be called either military or naval. It was to include "fortifications, ordnance, and increase of the navy," but it was not confined to these. It embraced the whole general subject of military service. Under the authority of such a law, the President might repair ships, build ships, buy ships, enlist seamen, and do any thing and every thing else touching the naval service, without restraint or control.

He might repair such fortifications as he saw fit, and neglect the rest; arm such as he saw fit, and neglect the arming of others; or build new fortifications whenever he chose. But these unlimited powers over the fortifications and the navy constitute, by no means, the most dangerous part of the proposed authority; because under that authority, his power to raise and employ land forces was equally absolute and uncontrolled. He might levy troops, embody a new army, call out the militia in numbers to suit his own discretion, and employ them as he saw fit.

Now, sir, does our legislation, under our Constitution, furnish any precedent for all this?

We make appropriations for the army, and we understand what we are doing, because it is "the army," that is to say, the army established by law. We make appropriations for the navy; they, too, are for "the navy," as provided for and established by law. We make appropriations for fortifications, but we say what fortifications, and we assign to each its intended amount of the whole sum. This is the usual course of Congress on such subjects; and why should it be departed from? Are we ready to say that the power of fixing the places for new fortifications, and the sum allotted to each; the power of ordering new ships to be built, and fixing the number of such new ships; the power of laying out money to raise men for the army; in short, every power, great and small, respecting the military and naval service, shall be vested in the President, without specification of object or purpose, or the entire exclusion of the exercise of all judgment on the part of Congress? For one, I am not prepared. The honorable member from Ohio, near me, has said that if the enemy had been on our shores he would not have agreed to this vote. And I say, if the proposition were now before us, and the guns of the enemy were battering against the walls of the Capitol, I would not agree to it.

The people of this country have an interest, a property, an inheritance in this INSTRUMENT, against the value of which forty capitols do not weigh the twentieth part of one poor scruple.—There can never be any necessity for such proceedings but a feigned and false necessity, a mere idle and hollow pretence of necessity; least of all, can it be said that any such necessity actually existed on the 3d of March. There was no enemy on our shores; there were no guns pointed against the Capitol; we were in no war, nor was there a reasonable probability that we should have war, unless we made it ourselves.

But whatever was the state of our foreign relations, is it not preposterous to say, that it was necessary for Congress to adopt this measure, and yet not necessary for the President to recommend it? Why should we thus run in advance of all our own duties, and leave the President completely shielded from his just responsibility? Why should there be nothing but grant, and trust, and confidence, on our side, and nothing but discretion and power, on his?

Sir, if there be any philosophy in history; if human blood still runs in human veins, if man still conforms to the identity of his nature, the institutions which secure constitutional liberty can never stand long against this excessive personal confidence, against this devotion to men—in utter disregard both of principle and of experience, which seems to me to be strongly characteristic of our times. This vote came to us, sir, from the popular branch of the Legislature, and that such a vote should come from such a branch of the Legislature, was among the circumstances which excited in me the greatest surprise and the deepest concern. Certainly, sir, certainly I was not, on that account, the more inclined to concur. It was no argument with me that others seemed to be rushing, with such heedless, headlong trust, such impetuosity of confidence, into the arms of Executive power. I held back the stronger, and would hold back the longer. I see, or I think I see, it is either a true vision of the future, revealed by the history of the past, or if it be an illusion, it is an illusion which appears to me in all the brightness and sunlight of broad noon, that it is in this career of personal confidence, along this beaten track of *man-worship*, marked, every furlong, by the fragments of other free Governments, that our own system is making progress to its close. A personal popularity, honorably earned, at first by military achievements, and sustained now by party, by patronage, and by an enthusiasm which looks for no ill, because it means no ill itself, seems to render men willing to gratify power, even before its demands are made, and to surfeit Executive discretion, even in anticipation of its own appetite. Sir, if, on the 3d of March last, it had been the purpose of both Houses of Congress to create a military dictator, what formula had been better suited to their purpose than this vote of the House? It is true, we might have given more money, if we had had it to give. We might have emptied the Treasury; but as to the *form* of the gift, we could not have bettered it. Rome has no better models.—When we give our money *for any military purpose whatever*, what remains to be done? If we leave it with one man to decide, not only whether the military means of the country shall be used at all, but how they shall be used, and to what extent they shall be employed, what remains either for Congress or the People but to sit still, and see how this dictatorial power will be exercised? On the 3d of March, sir, I had not forgotten—it was impossible that I should have forgotten—the recommendation in the message, at the opening of that session, that power should be vested in the President to issue letters of marque and reprisal against France, at his discretion, in the recess of Congress. Happily this power was not granted. But suppose it had been, what would have been the true condition of this Government? Why, sir, this condition is very shortly described. The whole war power would have been in the hands of the President; for no man can doubt a moment that reprisals would bring on immediate war; and the Treasury, to the amount of this vote, in addition to all ordinary appropriations, would have been at his absolute disposal also. And all in a time of peace. I beseech sober men, sir, of all parties—I beseech all true lovers of constitutional liberty, to contemplate this state of things, and tell me whether such be a true republican administration of this Government. Whether particular consequences had ensued or not, is such accumulation of power in the hands of the Executive according to the spirit of our system? Is it either wise or safe? Has it any warrant in the practice of former times. Or are gentlemen ready to establish the practice, as an example for the benefit of those who are to come after us?

But, sir, if the power to make reprisals, and this money from the Treasury, had both been granted, is there not reason to believe that we should have been now up to our ears in a hot war? I think there is great reason to believe this. It will be said, I know, that if we had armed the President with this power of war, and supplied him with this grant of money, France would have taken this for such a proof of spirit on our part, and that she would have paid the indemnity without further delay. This is the old story, and the old plea. Every one who desires more power than the Constitution or the Laws give him, always says, that if he had more power, he could do more good. Power is always claimed for the good of the People, and dictators are always made, when made at all, for the good of the People. For my part, sir, I was content, and am content, to show to France that we are prepared to maintain our just rights, against her, by the exertion of our power, when need be, according to the forms of our own Constitution; that, if we make war, we will make it constitutionally; and if we vote money, we will appropriate it constitutionally; and that we will trust all our interests, both in peace and in war, to what the intelligence and strength of the country may do for them, without breaking down or endangering the fabric of free institutions.

Mr. President, it is the misfortune of the Senate to have differed with the President on many great questions during the last four or five years. I have regretted this state of things deeply, both on personal and on public account; but it has been unavoidable. It is no pleasant employment, it is no holiday business, to maintain opposition against power and against majorities, and to contend for stern and sturdy principle, against personal popularity, against a rushing and overwhelming confidence, that, by wave upon wave, and cataract after cataract, seems to be bearing away and destroying whatsoever would withstand it. How much longer we may be able to support this opposition in any degree, or whether we can possibly hold out till the public intelligence and the public patriotism shall be awakened to a due sense of the public danger, it is not for me to foresee or to foretell. I shall not despair to the last, if, in the mean time, we be true to our own principles. If there be a steadfast adherence to those principles, both here and elsewhere, if, one and all, they continue the rule of our conduct in the Senate, and the rallying point of those who think with us and support us out of the Senate, I am content to hope on, and to struggle on. While it remains a contest for the preservation of the Constitution, for the security of the public liberty, for the ascendancy of principle over men, I am willing to bear my part in it. If we can maintain the Constitution, if we can preserve this security for liberty, if we can thus give to true principle its just superiority over party, over persons, over names, our labors will be richly rewarded. If we fail in all this, they are already among the living, who will write the history of this Government, from its commencement to its close.

Anti Van Buren Committees for Duplin and Gates.—The following gentlemen have been appointed a Committee of Correspondence and Vigilance for Duplin County, viz: Joseph T. Rhodes, Dr. Thomas Hill, Jere. Pearsall, Robert Middleton and Benjamin Oliver. And the following for Gates County, viz.: John C. Gordon, John Walton, Dr. John B. Baker, H. Gilliam and Dempsey S. Goodman.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Nashville Union contains a letter from Gen. Jackson to Mr. Nicholson, of the Tennessee Legislature, defending his course in franking Benton's speech on the Expunging Resolutions, not only as a personal right but as a "public duty!" He also argues in favor of the expunging process, and censures Judge White for not supporting it.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

The following vivid sketch of the recent exciting Debate in the House of Representatives, is from the Baltimore Patriot, Jan. 22.

Mr. ADAMS commenced by alluding to the declarations which had recently been made in another *place*, that to that House belonged the responsibility of losing the Fortification Bill. He went on to animadvert upon the opinions and declarations which had been made in that *place*, which he said were untrue and not warranted by facts. As he began to grow severe, the Speaker reminded him that the Rules of the House did not permit a member to animadvert upon the proceedings of the Senate. Mr. Adams said he did not say any thing about the *Senate;* he spoke of a *place*—he did not say what place; it was left with the members of that House to associate in their minds the Senate of the United States or any other body with that *place* that he spoke of, &c. Mr. Adams then went on. The members in great numbers began to flock round him. It was palpable that some thing tremendous was anticipated. And true enough the orator began to bear down upon the Senate with renewed sarcasm. Mr. Mercer now called him to order and stated the point of order. The Speaker decided that he had no authority to put a construction upon Mr. Adams's words and therefore as he did not name the Senate he could not say that he was out of order. (Here cries of "go on—go on" were uttered by many members.) Mr. Adams went on more and more severe. Mr. Mercer again called him to order and reduced the objectionable words to writing. Another member made one or two unsuccessful efforts to "say a few words," but consoled himself as well as he could by giving utterance to a few vollies of round oaths (in an under tone) at the disorderly state of things. The words Mr. Mercer took down Mr. Adams would not admit to be his. The Speaker put the decision to the House which declared that they were not. Mr. Adams again proceeded. Before this however, he said as it appeared to give gentlemen so much disquietude for him to allude to the Senate, he could transfer his *place* to the Office of the National Intelligencer. (Here was an audible laugh.) In that paper he said he found a prodigious argument going to father that House with the loss of the Fortification Bill, on the last night of the last session, charging that House with *subserviency* and manworship! He went on comment. ing upon the great speech recently delivered by Mr. Webster in the Senate, in the most severe and cutting manner, denying its assertions, running out against its positions and ridiculing its arguments, with tremendous sarcasm and indignation. Once more Mr. Adams was called to order. Considerable confusion and great sensation prevailed.

Mr Wise hoped the gentleman would be permitted to go on, out of order or in order. He wished him to divulge all he knew upon this important subject.—If ever there was a time when it behooved men to speak out, it was now upon this question, let it cut where it might, whether the Executive, the Senate, the House, the Speaker of the House, or the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. It was time to speak out and let the truth be heard!

Mr. Adams again went on. He went into a history of the doings of the last night of the last session; told what he recollected and knew upon the subject; justified the $3,000,000 appropriation; said he voted for it, and if there was one act of his life which gave him more satisfaction than any other, it was that of voting for that necessary and proper appropriation. He passed an over-wrought panegyric upon the Executive, and asked in scorn and derision who were the sycophants and man worshippers of that House, of whom so much was told in the argument of such prodigious eloquence, in the National Intelligencer! He ridiculed the Senate for professing so much ignorance of the Executive's views in relation to the three millions of dollars appropriation, and said it was very easy for it to profess not to know what it should know, and to know what there was no necessity of its knowing. He took up the declaration made by Mr. Webster, that if the enemy were thundering at the door of the Capitol, he would not vote for conferring upon an Executive such an unlimited grant of power, and dwelt upon it for some time, uttering comments and insinuations which no man else is capable of doing. What, said he, see the enemy battering down this Capitol, as they did in the last war, and not vote for an appropriation, so asked for, to defend it, because it was granting too much power to the Executive! There was but one step beyond such an expression of sentiment, and a most natural step too! It would be only for a man who could utter such a sentiment, to go himself over to that enemy and help to batter down the Capitol! (Here a tremendous clapping of hands took place among the members.—The Speaker jumped upon his feet, thumped his ivory seal, and called loudly for *order*. He said that for the last ten years, and he thought that ever since the formation of the Government, there had never been such an instance of disorder and contempt of the rules of the House. The old members cried out, *no, no, never, never.**) Mr. Adams resumed and went on in the same powerful, sarcastic strain, against Mr. Webster and against the Senate. He brought up a message sent to the House by the Senate on that famous last night, to remind the former that the appropriation bill yet was to be acted on. Here he brought all his great powers at ridicule into full play. The Senate informed the House of its duties! If ever he felt regret and indignation in his life, he said it was upon hearing that message read to the House. If he could have got an opportunity he should have moved to have two members of the House appointed to carry back the message and cast it upon the floor of the Senate, telling them that the House would receive no insolent messages from them. He said that the Senate knew at the time that the House was dead—defunct. Achilles was dragging the dead body of Hector around the walls of the Capitol.

As soon as Mr. Adams had concluded—and he spoke nearly three hours, including the interruptions—Mr. WISE rose and commenced. He said the House had been entertained with the greatest blindfold argument he had ever heard. He said he might not present what he intended to offer in quite so connected a shape as he could wish, not having had time to prepare all his facts, &c. but he promised the whole should be put in print. It was not the Senate, it was not the House, he said, that was justly chargeable with the loss of the fortification bill. Neither of them were entitled to the credit of the act. It belonged to *that man*, (pointing to Cambreleng who sat in the seat next in front of him, and shaking his long finger full and violently in his face, as the little "premonitory" turned round his smiling phisiognomy) yes, said he, raising his voice, as Nathan said to David—*thou art the man!* He then went into a history of the whole proceedings. Took up the record, and showed by it that Mr. Cambreleng refused on that famous night to report the bill agreed upon by the Conference Committee, after the President had left the Capitol in wrath, because, as he said at the time, it was after 12 o'clock and therefore there was no con-

*Another letter says, that when the clapping among the members subsided, "*the Galleries hissed the Representatives!*"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1836.

WHITE MEETING.

A MEETING of the White Committee of Vigilance for Cumberland County, will be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Friday next, at 12 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Jan. 28, 1836.

DEAR SIR: The resolution offered by Mr. Adams some days ago, proposing the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the causes of the failure of the Fortification bill of last session, to which the three million appropriation was appended, has been under discussion for several days in the House.—The character of the debate has been one of the most angry and personal of any I ever before witnessed in Congress.

The administration party made a furious onset against the Senate, as *usual*—charging that body with defeating this bill, and there by exposing the country to imminent peril, in case of war; but unfortunately for the assailants, certain astounding developements were made in the debate, not anticipated by the good Van Buren men, and which go completely to fix the blame of the failure of the bill on Mr. Cambreleng, the then Chairman of the Conference Committee, in declining and refusing to make a report, and accompanied by facts which leave no doubt, that it was an intrigue resorted to for the purpose of exciting public prejudice against the Senate. All the facts that have been elicited, prove, most conclusively, that whatever blame there may be, is solely attributable to the chicanery of the Van Buren party then in the House.

I think there now remains no doubt but it is the settled purpose of the Administration to have a war with France.

Mr. Cambreleng, in his speech on yesterday, in the House, on the above resolution, took occasion to speak more freely than usual on this subject, and declared that 'France, under present circumstances, could not pay the money without disgrace to herself, and that the United States would sooner see the country literally covered with blood than come to her terms.'

These sentiments, coming from the leader of the administration party in the House, and one who knows the purposes of the Cabinet, cannot be mistaken.

The Indian War.—Another battle.—On the 18th Jan. a company of volunteers, consisting of the young men of St. Augustine, under command of Major Putnam, was attacked by about 150 Indians, with whom they maintained a desperate conflict for about an hour. The volunteers were sheltered behind the ruins of Mrs. Anderson's house, (on Halifax river,) which had been burnt by the Indians, where they remained until about to be surrounded, when they retreated to their boats, and made their escape, having 17 of their number wounded, several mortally, it was feared. Of the Indians, it was supposed that 16 were killed. Major Putnam and Capt. Dummett were among the wounded.

A Mr. Hatch, a ferryman, was shot and scalped by the Indians, within 350 yards of the garrison at Picolata, on the 18th.

The Creek Indians have also commenced hostilities. A party of them captured a wagon loaded with arms and ammunition, sent from Milledgeville to the border counties of Georgia. A discovery had been made, also, of a plot to burn the town of Columbus, Geo. which produced great excitement, and strong measures were in preparation to meet any attacks from the savages. Columbus is in the immediate vicinity of the Creeks.

It was reported in Macon, that two men were killed, and several wounded, in Baker county, Geo., by a party of 40 of 50 Creeks. Also, that, in violation of the late laws of the Legislature, Col. Wm. Harden invited the Indians, among whom was a Chief, over the river, to help him to pick his cotton, against which his neighbors seriously remonstrated, without effect; upon which they collected together to drive them off, when a rencounter ensued, in which it is said the Chief and another Indian were killed.

A letter from Tallahassee, dated 21st January, says—"There has been an action between the Indians and Col. Parish's volunteers, in which ten of the former were killed, and two of the whites wounded."

A letter from Fort George Island, in the neighborhood of St. Augustine, dated on the 19th inst.. mentions, as an evidence of the daring of the Indians, that four of their number way-laid and fired upon the whole body of Florida militia, nearly 600 strong, as they were passing through the Alachua country;—they were however, pursued, and all four of them killed.

It is supposed that the Indians are supplied with arms and ammunition from the West India Islands.

Troops, regulars and volunteers, are proceeding from all quarters to Florida. Gen. Gaines is there, and is actively engaged in collecting forces and disposing them for defence. The Governor of Georgia has ordered a draft of 3500 men, to hold themselves in readiness for marching at a moment's warning.

Two hundred volunteers have gone from Charleston, one hundred from Augusta, two companies from Savannah, and seven companies from other parts of Georgia, making in all about 500 men from Georgia. Efforts were making to raise a company in Columbia, S. C. These volunteers are among the most respectable and distinguished young men in the towns from which they go.

Gov. McDuffie has issued orders for the immediate organization of a force of 600 men, from three Brigades of militia, to march forthwith to Florida.

Gov. Eaton has ordered a draft of 600 militia.

It is said that the President's orders to Gen. Scott are, to give no terms of peace to the hostile Indians, until every Indian is on his way to the West of Mississippi, according to the treaty of 1832.

The City Council of Charleston has appropriated $10,000 for purchasing provisions, &c. to send to Florida.

The U. S. Frigate Constellation and Sloop of War St. Louis, have arrived at Key West, Florida, and will form an important addition to the force in defence of the Territory.

Col. Clinch.—We have pleasure in making the following extract from a letter of one of the volunteers who was engaged with Col. Clinch in the battle of Wythlacoochee. The gallant Col. is a native of Edgecombe County, North Carolina.

"You will see from Gen. Clinch's official letter, giving an account of the battle, that he says nothing of himself. I was in this battle, and allow me to say to you respecting him what I saw and know to be true. Throughout the engagement he was in the hottest of the fight His horse was shot under him in two places, neck and hip. A ball passed through his cap, entering the front and passing out at the back part of the top. Another ball passed through the sleeve of the bridle arm of his coat. This was my first battle, and I may not be the best judge, but I do not believe that any man ever displayed more intrepid courage than Gen. C. did on this occasion. At one moment a little confusion occurred among the troops in consequence of some soldiers giving the word *Retire!* The General immediately threw himself in front of the men, and his horse staggering under him, he dismounted, advanced to the front, and, amidst a shower of bullets, from the Indians, said that before he would show his back to the enemy he would die upon the field. The high and chivalric bearing of the General kindled among the men an enthusiasm which I believe was never surpassed. A gallant charge followed, which routed and drove the enemy from the field, and they did not again show themselves. We kept the field about three hours, and then re-crossed the river in good order, and without disturbance."

The Mediation.—We congratulate our readers upon the prospect of an amicable and honorable termination of our difficulties with France. It appears by the following extract from the last National Intelligencer, that England has magnanimously stepped forward to prevent a war which could not have failed to be profitable to her, and disastrous to both the parties engaged; a war, which, there is too much reason to believe, could not have been avoided but for such interposition. We pray that nothing may occur to frustrate the generous intentions of England.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 30.

Our readers will have heard, with great interest, the rumor that despatches lately brought to the British Charge d'Affaires by a Special Messenger, in a Government vessel, contain instructions to offer the mediation of the Government of Great Britain between the United States and France, in the existing dispute between them. It gives us pleasure to believe that this rumor is not without foundation, and that an opening has thus been made, by a magnanimous interposition on the part of the British Government, which promises a certain and happy adjustment of the controversy which unhappily exists between the United States and France.

That the mediation will be accepted, if it have been offered, we will not permit ourselves to doubt. To do so, would be to impute to our Ministry a determination to force a quarrel for the sake of the quarrel, and not with a view to either the honor or interest of the country, both of which would undoubtedly be consulted by an amicable termination of the dispute.

Arrival of the French Fleet in the West Indies!—A letter from Wilmington, dated Monday last, states, that "A Brig arrived yesterday from Martinique, reports that the French Fleet had just arrived—15 sail."

Mr. Webster's Speech.—This great speech we trust will be universally read, not only because it is one of the finest efforts of this distinguished orator, but because it gives the history of the loss of the bill making appropriations for fortifications, and the amendment placing at the unlimited control of the President, three millions of dollars, to raise an army or equip a fleet, to make war with France, or to do any other act which might seem necessary to his impassioned mind.

This Speech shows that the charge which has been made against the Senate, either through gross ignorance, or something worse, of keeping the fortification bill in its possession until the last day of the session, is not only untrue, but that the reverse is directly the fact. The bill went back to the House a *week* before the adjournment; it slept *there* until the *last night* of the session, and was then returned to the Senate with the three million appropriation. When that was rejected by the Senate, the bill went back to the House, and there remained. Mr. Webster shows that there was still time for the House to have passed the bill after the Committee of Conference had agreed to strike out three millions and insert a *specific* appropriation of eight hundred thousand. But as soon as it was found that Mr. Taney's nomination was rejected, the President left the Capitol (in a rage, it is said,) and no bill could, of course, become a law.

There is probability in the remark of Mr. Ewing, that the projectors of the three million appropriation never intended it to pass; but that it was a scheme to bring odium upon the Senate. The shameful slanders which have been heaped upon that body would seem to justify the supposition.

U. S. Bank Stock.—1759 shares were sold in New York on the 27th ult. at $118¼ and $119. And on the 28th and 29th, 1209 shares were sold in Philadelphia at from $120 to $124.

By the last papers from Philadelphia, we learn that there is no doubt of the passage of the bill by the Legislature, to re-charter the Bank. Every attempt to obstruct its passage in the House of Representatives, was foiled by a vote of nearly two to one. It has yet to go to the Senate.

The Expunging resolution before the Legislature of Indiana, has been rejected by the Senate of that State.

The extraordinary course of Mr. Adams, in the debate of which the substance is given in a preceding column, has astonished every one. That he would become the eulogist of Gen. Jackson, the reviler of the Senate, and the calumniator of Mr. Webster, could not have been anticipated. His conduct is attributed to various motives; such as, a desire to get the appointment of Minister to England; a hope of regaining his popularity, and perhaps again being President, by throwing himself into the ranks of Jackson; a jealousy of the reputation of Mr. Webster; and chagrin at the defeat he sustained last winter when a candidate for the Senate, in opposition to Mr. Davis. Whether any or all of these causes have operated with him, it is greatly to be deplored that a man of Mr. Adams's character and previous standing, should have taken a step so totally at variance with his own principles, and those of his friends; so undignified; and so calculated to aid in the destruction of that most essential department of the government, the Senate of the United States.

To show the unparalleled inconsistency of Mr. Adams, the following letter is published. It is in reply to an invitation to a dinner given in honor of Mr. Webster and Mr. Silsbee; and was written after the passage of Mr. Clay's resolution (now sought to be expunged,) and of the resolution of the Senate respecting the President's Protest:

"LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, Esq Salem.

"*Quincy, July* 29, 1834.

SIR. I have received your obliging invitation, in behalf of the Whigs of Salem, of my attendance at a dinner to be given to the Senators of the Commonwealth, in the Congress of the United States. Cordially approving the conduct of those eminent citizens, in the station assigned to them by the confidence of their constituents, I regret that my engagements will deprive me of the pleasure of joining with you in the festivity by which you propose to signalize your approbation of the firmness and ability with which they have discharged the trust committed to them. Of the importance of the services rendered by them to our common country, in the trying emergencies which mark the present era of our history, I entertain the liveliest sense. It is in the Senate of the confederated nation, and I regret to be obliged from the deepest conviction to add, in the Senate alone, that the friends of our Union, and of its free, republican institutions, can find a solid foundation for the cheering hope that they will be preserved and redeemed from the imposture of pretended reform, from the frenzy of senseless experiments, and from the rapacity of Executive usurpations.

"With this impression, I tender to the Whigs of Salem, with my thanks for their friendly invitation, the following sentiment:

"'The constitutional *check* of the Senate, fearlessly and faithfully applied to the Executive *simple machine.*'

"And remain, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

"JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

The Letter.—The New York Journal of Commerce denies that the Duke de Broglie's letter was furnished for publication by Mr. Pageot, or that it was published at his suggestion or request. It does not explain the mode in which it became possessed of a copy. But we rejoice that Mr. Pageot was not guilty of so great an impropriety as to procure its publication.

The Expunging Resolution.—The grand object of the Jackson party appears to be, to get the expunging resolution passed.—Whenever a Senator is chosen favorable to the Administration, they cry out, one and all, "another vote for expunging!" The critical state of the country, the probability of a war with France, the actual war with the Indians, all the other great interests of the country, are nothing in comparison with the private griefs of Andrew Jackson. This spirit of man-worship is a melancholy sign of the times. This subserviency to power, growing out of a love of the "spoils," gives too much reason to fear, in the language of the great New England orator, that "they are already among the living, who will write the history of this Government, from its commencement to its close."

CONGRESS.—The debate on Mr. Adams's resolutions has been continued, in addition to the report in the last Observer, by Mr. Wise, who closed his remarks on Saturday the 23d, Mr. Cambreleng, who spoke briefly on the same day, and more at large on Wednesday the 27th. Mr. Reid, in reply to Mr. Cambreleng and Mr. Adams, and who contended that the Fortification bill was defeated by the President and the House of Representatives; and also by Messrs. Hardin, Evans, and Bynum.

It is said in letters from Washington, that in the course of Mr. Wise's speech on the second day, Mr. Adams rose to explain, and did it in such a manner, as to leave it doubtful whether he intended to attack Mr. Webster in his speech on the day before. This is like his war speech of last session, which was totally explained away on the day after it was delivered.

Mr. Jarvis, from the Naval Committee, has reported a bill making an appropriation for completing vessels on the stocks, and repairing those in ordinary.

The bill reported to provide for arming fortifications, appropriates about six and a quarter millions of dollars for the whole line of seaboard from Maine to Florida. Of this $660,000 are for the erection of steam batteries.

The whole of Monday the 25th, was taken up with abolition petitions, chiefly presented by Mr. J. Q. Adams. They were all objected to, and the motion to reject laid on the table along with the petitions.

A resolution was submitted on Tuesday the 26th, by Mr. Mason, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, giving precedence, at 1 o'clock each day, after the 2d February, to the various appropriation bills, over all other business. Mr. Bell opposed the resolution, at length, both as an infringement on the regular order of proceeding, and forcing the appropriation bills through the House in mass, under a war panic, before the effect of the President's Message and of the Special Message, upon the French Government, had been ascertained.

Mr. Sutherland strenuously advocated the resolution. He did not intend, he said, to wait to hear from France before he made preparation. We had heard enough from France. The resolution passed, 159 to 59.

Mr. Conner, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill to change the organization of the Post Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof.

A bill appropriating $500,000 for prosecuting the Seminole War, has passed both Houses. When it came to the Senate,

Mr. Clay said he should be glad to hear the communications from the Departments read, in order to see whether they gave any account of the causes of this war. No doubt, whatever may have been the causes, it was necessary to put an end to the war itself by all the possible means within our power But it was a condition, altogether without precedent, in which the country was now placed. A war was raging with the most rancorous violence within our borders; Congress had been in session nearly two months, during which time this conflict was raging; yet of the causes of the war, how it was produced, if the fault was on one side or on both sides, in short, what had lighted up the torch, Congress was altogether uninformed, and no inquiry on the subject had been made by either branch of the Legislature. He should be glad if the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, or any one else, would tell him how this war had burst forth, what were its causes, and to whom the blame of it was to be charged.

Mr. Webster replied that he could not give any answer to the Senator from Kentucky. It was as much a matter of surprise to him, as to any one, that no official communication had been made to Congress of the causes of the war. All he knew on the subject he had gathered from the gazettes

Mr. White expressed his regret that he could add nothing to the information on this subject.

Mr. Benton made a few remarks expressive of his ignorance of the cause of the war.

The debate in the Senate, on Mr. Benton's resolutions, has been continued by Mr. Southard, Mr. White, Mr. Grundy, and Mr. Hill. Mr. Webster also, said a few words, objecting, that the resolution only proposed to appropriate the surplus revenue, and the dividends of Bank Stock, to the public defence and permanent security of the country. "For one, said he, I desire an opportunity of voting directly and at once for all such appropriations as are necessary to put the country in a state of defence and permanent security. No object can claim preference over this; and I hope the mover of the resolution will modify it by striking out what is said about surplus, and let the resolution stand as a direct declaration that the revenue of the country, so far as is necessary, ought to be appropriated for the purpose of general defence and permanent security. I am ready to vote for that, if it takes every dollar in the Treasury, and I cannot doubt that the other members of the Senate are equally ready.

The memorial from the *State* of Michigan, was received by the Senate as a memorial of individuals, but not as a State—by a vote of 30 to 12.

Mr. Ewing, the new Senator from Illinois, has taken his seat.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication:

Washington, Jan. 27, 1836.

DEAR SIR:—Many of the public documents which are ordered to be printed for distribution at each session of Congress, contain information highly interesting and important to the people.

As the number alloted to each member of Congress is generally too small to enable him to send one to each of his constituents, or even to each neighborhood in his district, I have thought it advisable to frank to the Postmaster in Fayetteville, and to the Postmaster at the Court House of each of the counties in the district, one copy of all such documents, including Reports of committees, &c. as may be interesting to the people, and would request that the several Postmasters to whom they shall be sent, may preserve them for the use of the people, and afford them an opportunity to examine them when desired. Respectfully,

EDMUND DEBERRY.

JOHN MCRAE, Esq.

Supreme Court.—William S. Ashe, of Wilmington, William F. Davidson, of Charlotte, and Michael Francis, of Haywood county, have been admitted to Superior Court practice; and Abraham F. Morehead, of Rockingham, to County Court practice.

The important cases of Falls & Co. *v.* Birchett *et al.* Carpenter's Heirs *v.* Birchett *et al.* and Birchett & Co. *v.* Falls & Co. involving the right to a valuable Gold Mine on King's Mountain, occupied the Court from Thursday, the 21st, till Saturday, the 30th inst. and was argued by *Badger* for Falls & Co. *Winston* and *Pearson* for Carpenter's Heirs, and *A. W. Thompson*, of S. Carolina, and *Devereux*, and *Iredell*, for Birchett & Co.—*Raleigh Register.*

The official journal exults greatly at the recent election of a Senator from Louisiana. Let them not halloo before they are out of the woods, as the saying is. Mr. Nicholas is no doubt a friend of the President.—He is, however, as we understand, an honorable, independent gentleman, of the landed interest, and not likely to surrender his judgment blindly to any influence whatever.

National Intelligencer.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

We understand that Pensacola was selected for a naval station or depot under Mr. Adams's administration, and that for the last seven years so little has been done there that the Government would not repair the long boat of a man-of-war in that yard.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"There have lately been published here charts of our whole seacoast, and especially accurate maps of the entrance of every harbor on the Gulf of Mexico. The chart of Pensacola gives the channel, position of the forts, and navy yard, and is beautifully executed. In the event of a war between France and the United States, the station of the French fleet will be the West Indies, and their first attempt will be to take Pensacola, and command the commerce of the Mississippi.

"Admiral Mackau understands the position of things in that quarter, and may look to this as the point of the greatest moment in annoying the commerce of sixty millions, which now passes through the Gulf of Florida."

NOMINATION OF GOVERNOR, &c.

Pursuant to public notice, a highly respectable and numerously attended Political Meeting was held in this City, on Saturday last, composed of individuals opposed to the Baltimore Convention Candidate for the Presidency. We must defer to our next, a detailed account of the proceedings, but we have the gratification of announcing that Gen. **Edward B. Dudley,** of Wilmington, a distinguished Whig, was *unanimously* nominated as the Candidate of the **White Party** for Governor of the State, at the August Election. Gen. D. has always been an uniform Republican, and comes before the people with a character of unsullied honor, high integrity and unyielding devotion to the best interests of the State, excelled by none. Indeed, the selection is, every way, so unexceptionable, that we do not believe his political opponents even will venture to say aught against it. The nomination of Judge **White** for the Presidency, made by the Whigs at the close of the late session of the Legislature, was also confirmed, and the Honorable **John Tyler,** of Virginia, was recommended as a fit person to be placed on the WHITE TICKET for Vice President.

We have no doubt that the opponents of Mr. Van Buren throughout the State, will heartily respond to these nominations; and that they will not permit minor differences of opinion to interfere with the support which they are bound to give to the great principles of free government for which they are contending. Let them then, be aroused—let them be active—and with the names of WHITE for President and DUDLEY for Governor, inscribed on their banner, if they do not gloriously triumph, the fault will be their own. But *powerful names* and a *good cause* will not, of themselves, insure success without effort. The friends of the Constitution should take a lesson from their adversaries on this point, and, though we would not recommend that they should imitate *their* course in all respects, we *would* have them excited to emulate their activity and perseverance, and take care that nothing is sacrificed through supineness and inaction.—*Raleigh Register.*

Robert J. Walker, (Van Buren) has been elected to the U. S. Senate from Mississippi, in place of Mr. Poindexter, on the fifth ballot. As usual, the Whigs scattered their votes, having run three candidates, Messrs. Poindexter, Plummer, and Wilkins, whilst the Jackson party went in solid column for Walker.

MARRIED,

In Richmond county, on the 24th ult., Mr. B. B. McKENZIE to Miss ABIGAIL CURRIE, daughter of Angus Currie, of Richmond County.

Also, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. Arch'd Harris, Mr. BERRY HENRY, of Richmond County, to Miss HARRIET NANCE, of Anson County.

DIED,

At Chapel Hill, on the 7th instant, CHARLES CHALMERS, Esq. formerly a Merchant in Fayetteville, but for the last eleven years a resident of Chapel Hill, in the 67th year of his age.

The subject of this notice, was a native of the Town of Dumfermline, in Scotland, but animated by the same active and laudable spirit of enterprize which has impelled so many of his countrymen to exchange the affections and endearments of their native home for the more auspicious shores of America, he came to this country in the morning of life, and located himself in the Town of Fayetteville, where he was a distinguished Merchant for twenty-five years. And it would be lending a measure of but faint and feeble praise to the high excellence of his character, to say, that he acquired the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact, in the business transactions of the world.

At his residence in Anson county, on Tuesday the 12th ultimo, Mr. THOMAS LEWIS, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 85 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, January 28, Steamer Clarendon and her tow boat Transport, with Dry Goods, Cheese, Potatoes, Salt and other Merchandize, for H. P. Peck, Thos. Sandford & Co., Wilkings & Belden, C. J. Orrell, James Baker, J. Huske and Son, G. & L. Hurlbutt, G. W. Ragland and P. I. Tillinghast.

DEPARTED, January 30, Steamer Clarendon and tow boat Eliza, with Cotton, Flax Seed, Bacon, Feathers, &c. for Stark & Pearce, Arch'd Campbell, G. & L. Hurlbutt, G. B. Atkins and Willkings & Belden.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEBRUARY 4.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 00	Molasses,	32 a 34
Ditto, apple,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	10 a 11
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton, new	14 a 14½	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	60	Tobacco, leaf,	5½ a 6
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6 25 a 6 75	Wheat,	1 15
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	30 a 00
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16a

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

HALLOCK & BATES,

No. 234, Pearl St. New York,

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of southern Dealers, to their stock of GOODS, now receiving for their Spring sales; they have materially increased their Stock of French silk Goods and Fancy Articles, as also the various kinds of Muslins and Swiss Goods, Collars, Capes, &c &c. which together with their extensive stock of staple, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, comprises an assortment probably equal to any ever offered in the city. The utmost exertions will be made to give in all respects, entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with a share of their trade.

New York, January 26 74-2m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of closing his business in this place during the present season, earnestly requests all those indebted to him, by note or account, prior to 1st January last, to call and settle the same, as no longer indulgence can be given.

LEWIS BROWN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 2d. 74 6w.

WANTED

AT the Cheraw Gazette Office, a JOURNEYMAN PRINTER A workman of good character and industrious habits may expect constant employment, and regular wages.

The Subscribers,

HAVING formed a Copartnership, will transact business under the Firm of HOOPER & McLAURIN, next door West of Mr. John McArn, where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GOODS,

Which they will sell low for *Cash*, or to punctual customers at short credit.

J. H. HOOPER,
HUGH McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Oct 27, 1835. 60tf.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.,
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.
—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25 1835. 60tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gogger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835 54tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

July 21, 1835 46tf.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4 1835. 31 f

Rail Road Notice.

BOOKS for Subscription to the Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, are opened at the Branch of the Bank of the State in Fayetteville, under the direction of the undersigned, and will continue open for 60 days from the third Monday in December inst.

JOHN HUSKE,
J. W WRIGHT,
O. P. STARK, } *Commissioners.*

December 26, 1835.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, either on this place, or at Lumberton, whether by Note or otherwise, are hereby requested to make immediate payment; and those neglecting to do so, shall have the claims against them placed in the hands of an officer for collection Much forbearance having already been exercised, longer indulgence cannot possibly be given.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1836. 71 4w

Received and for Sale by the Subscribers,

50 Hds. Bright retailing Molasses,
8 Tierces N. O. Loaf Sugar,
20 Bbls Philadelphia, do.
15 Qr. casks Malaga Wine,
10 Bbls. Phila. Porter, (in pint Bottles,
20 Bbls. Copperas,
50 Kegs Nails,
200 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 Bbls. Copperas,
60 Bags St. Domingo Coffee,
50 do Rio do.
30 Boxes Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12,
15 Bbls. Brown Sugar, superior article,
20 Coils Rope,
20 Mats Cassia,
Also, Pepper, Spice, Madder, Saltpetre, Indigo &c

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

January 14th, 1836. 71tf

New Crop Rio Coffee.

C. J. ORRELL,
Has just received by Steamer Clarendon

50 Bags new Rio Coffee, (prime green,)
5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Boxes best bunch Raisins,
10 Casks prime Cheese,
10 Hhds. Do. New Orleans Molasses.

Brick Row, Haymount.

January 5, 1836. 70 tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do,
5 do St Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19 1835. 63tf.

On Consignment.

A Highly finished Newark built close CARRIAGE, will be sold low Apply to

C. P MALLETT.

Nov. 16, 1835 63tf.

Just Received,

A FEW barrels of Calcined PLASTER PARIS, best quality, for plastering or cornicing, for sale by J. E PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, October 24. 60tf.

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Pond,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his customers in the State of North Carolina whose accounts with him either open or closed by note, remained unpaid on the first of December instant, that his books and papers have been so much injured by the late fire, as to render it necessary for him to solicit from those doing business with him, a statement at as early a day as possible of their respective accounts. He further asks the favour of his friends, where more than one are trading in the same place, to transmit their statement to him under one cover by mail. He desires to avail himself of this occasion to return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during the period he has been engaged in business; and to assure his customers and friends that his means are ample and his arrangements completed for continuing his business as usual.

He is now opening a full assortment of

China, Glass & Earthenware,

At No 83, WATER STREET, two doors below his old Stand.

R C. WETMORE,
No. 83, *Water Street, near Old Slip*

New York. Dec. 24, 1835. 69 7w

N. B. Attorneys holding claims for collection are requested to communicate the particulars of the business in their charge as soon as possible.

R C W

Loaf Sugar.

20 barrels of Philadelphia refined SUGAR,
8 tierces of New Orleans " "
For sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

January 14, 1836. 71tf.

Sheriff's Sales for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in March next, I will sell the following Tracts of LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1834, and all costs, viz:

	TAX
2 Lots in Averasborough, listed by Burrel Dawson,	$0 04
567 acres on Black Mingo, listed by Morris Smith,	2 15
500 do on do do, by Zilpha Baget,	95
100 do on Stony Run, by Johnson Nelson,	19
78 do Black River, by Stephen Godwin,	30
187 do Neill's and Hugh's Creek, listed by D W Massey,	71
1494 do Neill's Creek, by James Stephens,	3 80
150 do Burrel O'Quin's Land, and 1 Poll,	84
180 do Hector's Creek, as the property of the Heirs of Urquhart,	50
20 do on do do, as Thomas Fox,	10
50 do on Parker's Creek, and 1 Poll as John Gilbert's.	89
37½ do Hector's Creek, and 1 Poll, as Stephen Rogers's.	84
175 do do, as John Rogers's,	38

JNO. L ATKINS, *Collector,*
for JOHN McLEAN, *Sh'ff.*

January 19, 1836. 72ts.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will be receiving during the present week

150 PACKAGES,

Comprising a very general assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, which have been purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, and which they offer by the piece at reduced prices Also receiving,

20 cases Tuscan Bonnets,
100 cases Mens' black and drab Fur and Silk Hats, in whole and half cases.

Together with a great variety of other Goods, which will make their assortment unusually attractive, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally, and to which their attention is invited.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, December 3, 1835 65-tf.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and is now opening, his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boys' Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards, Bagging and Bale Rope,
A great variety of Men's and Women's Cloaks.

ALSO, a first rate article of Champaigne Brandy, Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, best quality. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN C. LATTA.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as no further indulgence can be given Persons failing to comply with the above notice before the first of January, 1836, must expect to find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection J. C. L.

December 1, 1835. 65 tf

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner and Grocer.

HAS just received a fresh and general supply from New York, of the following articles, viz:

Bunch Raisins,	Coffee & brown Sugar,
Currants,	Scotch Herrings,
Soft shell Almonds,	Jamieson's water Crackers,
Palm Nuts,	Cheese and Scotch Barley,
Filberts,	Race & ground Ginger,
Mace and Cloves,	Pepper and Alspice,
Cassia and Nutmegs,	Cream Ale, &c. &c.
Spanish Cigars,	
Loaf Sugar and Teas, assorted,	

A general assortment of TOYS, and a large assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, on hand

☞ His wholesale price for Candies by the 100 weight is 30 cents per pound.

He now tenders his thanks to his friends and customers, both in the town and surrounding country, for past favors, and hopes to share a portion of their future patronage.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19, 1835 63 4m.

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C Cook, a good door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

Journeymen Tailors wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ, by the 1st of March, two first rate JOURNEYMEN TAILORS to whom liberal prices will be paid Apply, by letter, post paid, to the Subscriber, or at the Observer Office for information.

ALEX SUTHERLAND

Bonnettsville, S C. January 6, 1836 70tf

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in March next, I will sell the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due for the year 1834, and all costs, viz:

	TAX.
½ Lot Haymount, Brick Tenement, listed by Jordan Howell, Taxes with 2 polls,	$2 54
1 do near James Campbell's, listed by Thomas McKay for Theophilus McKay,	19
2 do Harrington Hill, by James Selban,	38
60 acres joins Cole's Lands, by Jas. Guy,	68
130 do joins N McDonald's, by Ebenezer Reddick,	1 08
152 do below the mouth of Raiford's Creek, listed by Michael D. King,	58
230 do Manor Plantation, by Allen Autry,	1 44
310 do joins Wm. Nunnery and A Riley, listed by William Autry,	1 27
95 do Black River, by Martin Butler,	
300 do joins Theo. Guy, by Mary Cashwell,	1 14
40 do joins Wm Grice, by Zadoc Grice, and one poll,	85
450 do joins Wm. Warrick, by John Warrick,	1 50
110 do Great Creek, by Daniel Williams,	21

The following is returned as Unlisted and consequently subject to a double tax:

1 Lot on Mumford street, as the property of John J. Davis,	20
1 do on do, do as James Dunn's,	57
1 do corner of Person and Ramsay streets, as Geo. Fletcher's, and 1 poll,	1 84
1 do Winslow do, as Thomas Grimes', and 1 do formerly Baily's, as do do,	1 52
1 do Franklin street, as Dicy Hammonds,	78
1 do late Mrs. England's, on Hay street, and now Wm. M Johnson's,	4 18
1 do on Moore street, as James Kennedy's, and poll,	1 27

JOHN McLEAN, *Sheriff.*

January 19, 1836. 72 ts

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
Among which are,

Fine and superfine Broad CLOTHS, blue, black, green, claret, olive, brown, Oxford mixed and drab,
Blue, black, drab and brown Cassimeres,
Superior Vestings,
Rose and point Blankets,
Dress Hdkffs. and Shawls, a large assortment of all kinds,
Silks, Satins and Florences,
400 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks,
2500 lbs Cotton Yarn, from the Petersburg manufactory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs, from the same manufactory,
Merino and other superior Calicoes,
French and English Merinoes,
6 4 and 4 4 Irish Linen, Lawns and Diaper,
Shell tuck and side Combs.

With many other articles, which are offered by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices.

October 26, 1835. 60tf.

N. B. New Goods received by every arrival from New York.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same by the 10th of February next, and all those holding claims against me, are solicited to present them for payment.

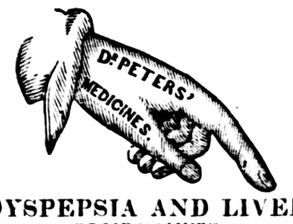
E. B. DRAKE.

Fayetteville, Jan. 12th, 1836. 71tf.

N. E. Rum

NOW landing from Steam Boat Clarendon, 5 hhds. and 3 bbls. New England RUM, for sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

January 14 71tf



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER *COMPLAINTS.*

THE PATENT MEDICINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatuency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth, great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, coldness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the cheapest and most approved FAMILY MEDICINE ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation of the system, as is too frequently the result from medicine given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness From neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced Dr P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P has acquired as the inventor of the *"Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,"* in the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects; they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions, thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases

Dr. P having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. R. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York, invent or and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Charet, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs.
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
Umbrellas and Parasols,
HATS AND SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
SHELL COMBS of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 35tf

NEW GOODS.

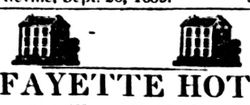
THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf



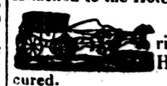
LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835 57tf.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. Hugh McLane, at Fayetteville, on the 19th of September last, a negro man named DAVE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender built, speaks rather slow; walks a very little lame. He is doubtless lurking in the neighbourhood of Beaver Creek, near the line of Cumberland and Moore Counties where he was raised, and where his wife and family reside. The Subscriber having purchased him, will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery at the Jail in Fayetteville.

WILLIAM McLEOD.

Cumberland County, Dec. 29, 1835. 69tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.
—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES,
Do Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N. O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835. 34tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES
DRY GOODS,
—AMONGST WHICH ARE—
Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.

July 27, 1835. 47tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick.)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
300 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No 5 to 12,

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.

200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assafœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.